

THE CLIMAX

VOLUME IV.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891.

NUMBER 32.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
Office, No. 115, Burman's Building, First
Floor.

J. A. SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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occupied by County Judge Carter.

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DR. J. M. POYNTZ,
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Offices-Second Street, next to White's Drug
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Offices-Second Street.

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Offices-Main Street, next door to Dr. John's
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Offices-Professional services to the public
at his office.

J. R. S. M. LETCHER,
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Office-Smith Building, Main Street.

H. W. BRIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Offices-In South Building on Main Street,
special attention given to microscopic and
chemical examinations of tissues and fluids
of the human body.

DR. C. S. HOLTON,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Offices-over D. M. Birkett's Drug Store—209 to
110 Main Street, next door to Dr. John's
apartments, residence, Main and Peter
Gaskampine.

A. E. AULIZ,
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Offices-205 W. Main Street—Burman &
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25—RED-HOUSE, KY.

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Ullman Building—upstairs.

THOMAS B. AYRES,
Real Estate & Collecting Agency.

Having returned to RICH-
MOND, I have decided to give my
attention again to the buying and selling
of Real Estate and the Collection of Ac-
counts. I will thank you for your patron-
age.

PALACE HOTEL,
L. KLEIN, Proprietor,
Limestone Street, Opp. C. & O. Depot,
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New Building and Furniture,
Well Lighted and Ventilated,
Centrally Located,
GOOD BAR ATTACHED.

RATES, \$2 and \$2.50 per Day.

\$3000 A YEAR! Landlord to have
the services of stations serving mines
in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892,
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FRANC TIPON, - - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

The Climax Printing Co.

WM. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

Wednesday, - - January 21, 1861.

Why doesn't the Winchester Commercial Club have sufficient money from its members? Mr. Osborne, who proposes to loan \$25,000 in Clark county at less than 7 per cent., to pay off their bonds advertising bills?

N. MEXICO.

1. **True Facts in Relation to the Most Obscure Corner of Our Country.**

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 3, 1861. New Mexico is now one of the very few new countries left in the United States, and is, at the same time, the oldest country within the continental limits, for it is well known that the Spaniards occupied this region, and had enlarged their civilization on the habits and customs of the natives, long anterior to the settlement of the English on the Eastern shore of the continent. While the New Town of Albuquerque, which has grown up within the last ten years, is the latest product of the latest American immigration, the Old Town of the same name, only a mile distant, reckons its age by centuries, and Catholic service is now held regularly in a church whose walls echo to the voice of worship long before the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock.

As is well known to the public large, the most of New Mexico is an arid and country, that, for want of regular rains, crops can not be raised without irrigation, but, which, whenever water is applied by artificial means, becomes most fertile and productive, and it is a fact which has been thoroughly demonstrated, hundreds of times, that land in New Mexico, which, in a state of nature, is of the most arid and unproductive character, will, under a sufficient supply of water received from irrigation ditches, yield fully twice as much corn per acre as the best lands in States where the uncertain supply of clouds is dependent upon. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that the leading industries of the country are, and always must be, mining, wool growing, and cattle raising, employing large numbers of men who are all non-producers, in an agricultural sense, and who must always be supplied with their bread and provisions by the limited agricultural districts of the country, enables a man who cultivates the soil to realize more clear money from ten acres in this territory, than can be realized by any of the fifty-odd stations scattered over the disturbed districts in South Dakota. He divides the Sioux into two classes, "the good Indians" who are quiet, submissive and in part, least Christianized, who send their children to school and are open to religious instruction, and "the evil Indians," who have been caught by the "Messiah craze," and whose enmity has been fostered against the whites by such chiefs as Sitting Bull, (killed,) Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their followers. Bishop Hare charges that it is these bad Indians who have been keeping in the excitement of the ghost dances, and while he declares that the cause of alarm has been greatly exaggerated, it is hardly owing to the fact that at critical points in the Indian country new and inexperienced agents in charge who know little of Indians and the way of dealing with them. Still, he says, "there is no telling what wild Indians may do when roused up by a sense of wrong and a conviction that the time has come to recover by a desperate effort their old wild freedom and the delight of the chase. The danger is the greater, if natural passion is stimulated, as in the present case, by a religious delusion. The precautionary measures were therefore justified." The Spokane Falls Press, to whom Bishop Hare communicated the result of his personal communication with the leading Indians at the time of the "ghost dance" in the country. That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

2. **THE INDIAN SITUATION.**

When Bishop Hare returned to Sioux Falls on December 1, after visiting several Indian agencies and gathering news from all the Sioux Indian country, he said that he had yet to learn of a single case of insult, much less of violence, offered to any teacher or missionary in any of the fifty-odd stations scattered over the disturbed districts in South Dakota. He divides the Sioux into two classes, "the good Indians" who are quiet, submissive and in part, least Christianized, who send their children to school and are open to religious instruction, and "the evil Indians," who have been caught by the "Messiah craze," and whose enmity has been fostered against the whites by such chiefs as Sitting Bull, (killed,) Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their followers. Bishop Hare charges that it is these bad Indians who have been keeping in the excitement of the ghost dances, and while he declares that the cause of alarm has been greatly exaggerated, it is hardly owing to the fact that at critical points in the Indian country new and inexperienced agents in charge who know little of Indians and the way of dealing with them. Still, he says, "there is no telling what wild Indians may do when roused up by a sense of wrong and a conviction that the time has come to recover by a desperate effort their old wild freedom and the delight of the chase. The danger is the greater, if natural passion is stimulated, as in the present case, by a religious delusion. The precautionary measures were therefore justified." The Spokane Falls Press, to whom Bishop Hare communicated the result of his personal communication with the leading Indians at the time of the "ghost dance" in the country. That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

3. **PERHAPS HASTHIA HONE.**

We hear that the Resolutions and Legislative demands of the Madison County Farmers' Alliance, published on the 1st of January, 1860, were last seen in the hands of Mr. Howard and Mr. W. H. Howard, and were never seen again. It is also much to be left to the knowledge of others concerning the result of the Alliance. Possibly it was taken for granted, or it may be that the money used was not well spent. For instance, they demand that the State be compelled to the Constitutional Convention to propose to insert a statement in the preamble and guardians to school children to the public schools of the country. That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

4. **THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND MR. WANAMAKER.**

Mr. Wanamaker demanded the abolition of the Post Office and the substitution of government banks in its place, and that every farmer at 2 per cent. The demand was entirely in the words of the resolution, "to be inserted in the Constitution of the State, to be proposed to the Constitutional Convention to propose to insert a statement in the preamble and guardians to school children to the public schools of the country." That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

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26. **THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND MR. WANAMAKER.**

saloon from Kansas. It has made public drinking disreputable. It has decreased the consumption of intoxicants and the proportion of those who drink amazingly. It has saved many men who ten years ago were tottering over the precipice of drunkenness. It has removed from the young and the slaves to appetize the open, public temptation to drink. It has caused to be reared an army of large boys who have never seen a saloon nor the drinking of liquor.

The Disciples were practically a unit in helping to secure prohibition. They have been a unit in helping to enforce it. As a unit they command it to their brethren everywhere.

N. MEXICO.

1. **True Facts in Relation to the Most Obscure Corner of Our Country.**

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 3, 1861.

New Mexico is now one of the very few new countries left in the United States, and is, at the same time, the oldest country within the continental limits, for it is well known that the Spaniards occupied this region, and had enlarged their civilization on the habits and customs of the natives, long anterior to the settlement of the English on the Eastern shore of the continent. While the New Town of Albuquerque, which has grown up within the last ten years, is the latest product of the latest American immigration, the Old Town of the same name, only a mile distant, reckons its age by centuries, and Catholic service is now held regularly in a church whose walls echo to the voice of worship long before the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock.

As is well known to the public large, the most of New Mexico is an arid and country, that, for want of regular rains, crops can not be raised without irrigation, but, which, whenever water is applied by artificial means, becomes most fertile and productive, and it is a fact which has been thoroughly demonstrated, hundreds of times, that land in New Mexico, which, in a state of nature, is of the most arid and unproductive character, will, under a sufficient supply of water received from irrigation ditches, yield fully twice as much corn per acre as the best lands in States where the uncertain supply of clouds is dependent upon. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that the leading industries of the country are, and always must be, mining, wool growing, and cattle raising, employing large numbers of men who are all non-producers, in an agricultural sense, and who must always be supplied with their bread and provisions by the limited agricultural districts of the country, enables a man who cultivates the soil to realize more clear money from ten acres in this territory, than can be realized by any of the fifty-odd stations scattered over the disturbed districts in South Dakota. He divides the Sioux into two classes, "the good Indians" who are quiet, submissive and in part, least Christianized, who send their children to school and are open to religious instruction, and "the evil Indians," who have been caught by the "Messiah craze," and whose enmity has been fostered against the whites by such chiefs as Sitting Bull, (killed,) Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their followers. Bishop Hare charges that it is these bad Indians who have been keeping in the excitement of the ghost dances, and while he declares that the cause of alarm has been greatly exaggerated, it is hardly owing to the fact that at critical points in the Indian country new and inexperienced agents in charge who know little of Indians and the way of dealing with them. Still, he says, "there is no telling what wild Indians may do when roused up by a sense of wrong and a conviction that the time has come to recover by a desperate effort their old wild freedom and the delight of the chase. The danger is the greater, if natural passion is stimulated, as in the present case, by a religious delusion. The precautionary measures were therefore justified." The Spokane Falls Press, to whom Bishop Hare communicated the result of his personal communication with the leading Indians at the time of the "ghost dance" in the country. That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

2. **THE INDIAN SITUATION.**

When Bishop Hare returned to Sioux Falls on December 1, after visiting several Indian agencies and gathering news from all the Sioux Indian country, he said that he had yet to learn of a single case of insult, much less of violence, offered to any teacher or missionary in any of the fifty-odd stations scattered over the disturbed districts in South Dakota. He divides the Sioux into two classes, "the good Indians" who are quiet, submissive and in part, least Christianized, who send their children to school and are open to religious instruction, and "the evil Indians," who have been caught by the "Messiah craze," and whose enmity has been fostered against the whites by such chiefs as Sitting Bull, (killed,) Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their followers. Bishop Hare charges that it is these bad Indians who have been keeping in the excitement of the ghost dances, and while he declares that the cause of alarm has been greatly exaggerated, it is hardly owing to the fact that at critical points in the Indian country new and inexperienced agents in charge who know little of Indians and the way of dealing with them. Still, he says, "there is no telling what wild Indians may do when roused up by a sense of wrong and a conviction that the time has come to recover by a desperate effort their old wild freedom and the delight of the chase. The danger is the greater, if natural passion is stimulated, as in the present case, by a religious delusion. The precautionary measures were therefore justified." The Spokane Falls Press, to whom Bishop Hare communicated the result of his personal communication with the leading Indians at the time of the "ghost dance" in the country. That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

3. **PERHAPS HASTHIA HONE.**

We hear that the Resolutions and Legislative demands of the Madison County Farmers' Alliance, published on the 1st of January, 1860, were last seen in the hands of Mr. Howard and Mr. W. H. Howard, and were never seen again. It is also much to be left to the knowledge of others concerning the result of the Alliance. Possibly it was taken for granted, or it may be that the money used was not well spent. For instance, they demand that the State be compelled to the Constitutional Convention to propose to insert a statement in the preamble and guardians to school children to the public schools of the country. That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

4. **THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND MR. WANAMAKER.**

Mr. Wanamaker demanded the abolition of the Post Office and the substitution of government banks in its place, and that every farmer at 2 per cent. The demand was entirely in the words of the resolution, "to be inserted in the Constitution of the State, to be proposed to the Constitutional Convention to propose to insert a statement in the preamble and guardians to school children to the public schools of the country." That demand should not have a proviso that only Indians who do not get along privately with the whites are forced to attend.

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THE CLIMAX.

Wednesday, - - January 21, 1861.

The shipping pens at the Three Forks depot in Richmond are ready for stock.

Mr. L. Sillig will be thankful for return of his black setter dog taken on display.

First-class steam thresher with traction engine and separator for sale. See ad. of Mr. John Gandy.

The Richmond Plumbing Co. has removed to the Garnett House and is in full operation.

Young L. Sillig, charged with horse stealing, was brought to jail Tuesday night by Dr. Rogers and L. Powell.

It is Prof. Zimmerman and not Prof. Kell who rented Mr. Traylor's room to Dr. J. J. Brooks place.

The members of Madison Club are敬请 to be present at a meeting of the Club to-night at 8 o'clock.

A iron Senator Carlisle says the Public Building bill will pass.

The Senate, the President will sign it.

Mr. T. S. Green, merchant and Postmaster, the Red House, says that trade is in a satisfactory manner with him.

Some has appropriated a beautiful silver and snuffbox walking-stick to Dr. Blanton, and he would be glad to have it.

The Lexington patrolmen brought in a captured, Wednesdays, named Parks. He is from the vicinity of Speedwell and was captured about 12 o'clock, Thursday. He is in jail.

Mr. C. W. Field, who has been a successful Republican in the War of 1861, in Washington, as a soldier, a Democrat, native of Kentucky, a brother of Mrs. R. N. Field. He was a Confederate officer and a member of a Turkish regiment.

Fun Ahead.

The first accident will take place at the First church, on Friday night, 1861. The participants will appear as castaways at odd time. Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, will accomplish the surprise.

Season Tickets.

Want season tickets for the two lectures to be furnished Southern Confederate Memorial Association, can procure them at the First church. The lectures are to be given at 8 o'clock, and will be given on the 21st.

R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, have a number of men here putting the iron tank in position on the tower. They are also at work on the gaiety tower.

The Ladies Fire Brick Co., of St. Louis, is constructing the retort. They will finish in thirty days, and two weeks will be required to fit up. The will be turned on March 1st, and water about May 1st.

Flushing and Gas Fitting.

J. M. Riffe, practical sanitary engineer and steam fitter, offers his services to the public.

He has great experience, and guarantees perfect work. His shop is corner of Main and 5th Streets.

At the Judd.

W. C. Todd, who did not to advertise in the jail, under any circumstances, after the March 1st, has a number of designs and proposes to hold a meeting to convey them to the public, and the result be known.

New firetry.

W. C. Todd & Bro. announce that in 12-day's CLIMAX their shop is a large simple and airy structure, situated in the rear of their store, 111 Main Street. They are a touch fellow, and will go to the pen. In all probability they are the gang that has raided the county for weeks.

Delightful.

One who knows whence he speaks says: "The entertainment at the Court-house next Saturday evening is to be given by one who is a master in his line."

Rev. Bolt. Nourse says: "I heard Mr. L. Sillig last night, and although I have heard all the greatest men of this country and England, yet I have never heard one who delighted me more."

Prof. J. B. Phelps: "He is unusually gifted as an orator."

Daily Evening Bulletin, Haverhill, Mass.: "Never enjoyable attraction of the kind has been heard in this city for a long time."

Those are some of the testimonials of Mr. L. Sillig's entertainments last year. His success this year has been even greater than last. Let us give him a warm welcome to our town and a crowded house. When the best men in the country come among us, let us treat them so that they will want to come again.

At the Court-house, Saturday evening, January 24th.

Sad Accidental Death.

One night, last week, at Harrodsburg, two young men were in a buggy, returning from a party. At a corner in the town, another young man on horseback separated from them, and at that moment a pistol shot was heard, and Mr. Haydon, one of the occupants of the buggy, thought it was fired by his own horseback. His terror can be imagined upon reaching the stable to find that his companion, J. Mack Sizer, had been killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. It is thought that in rushing out of the buggy to shake hands with the friend on horseback, the pistol was discharged. It fell on the floor of the buggy and the ball passed through the thigh and entering the chest came to the surface on the shoulder.

A Mean Horse Thief.

It is our intention to convey the fact that there is such a thing as a false horse, and most likely the reason for such a horse thief are not meant.

But now comes to us of the means that probably over troubled the country. Some weeks ago, one George Knapp stole a horse from Mrs. James Atkinson, near Lexington, this summer, and caused the case without

success.

Mr. Haydon vs. Jader John F. Lewis, his attorney, Mr. Abe Gunn, attorney at Chas. Ferry, gave a party, and a hundred persons were present.

Several of the participants of the district, while the party was in progress, rode into the courtroom, and laid themselves to all the steps in the court house. Fortunately the court was not more than a dozen feet.

Young Sizer was salesman for Mr. Hinsford, who married Miss Corinne Oldham, of Mt. Sterling, a native of Madison county.

This is the third accidental shooting in Harrodsburg the past few days.

K. P.

Wednesday night was a relay event in the history of the Knights of Pythias in Richmond. Degrees were conferred on eleven gentlemen in the presence of numerous visitors from Lexington, Paris, Winchester, Fords, Lancaster, Harrodsburg, Stanford and elsewhere, among them being Grand Chancellor Pythian of Lexington. The conferring of degrees, which lasted to 2 o'clock was accompanied by a superb banquet.

Princess, the queen of High Medina, was waked up in the stable as we ever saw, while her son, Happy Medium, was the personification of good temper. "Widow Macbeth" was an ex-celt in the position, but her son, "Widow" the boy, was the play. Why can't people talk English and when they mean a Building or Loan as a loan, say so and not try to make it a "wealthy" course?

Presently so the team of a Building and Loan institution, "Square Bills" or "Sons" will lend you a \$100,000, any day you want it, or the amount you desire, for this won't be the crowning of your property, but it may be the way to be wealthy. Why can't people talk English and when they mean a Building or Loan as a loan, say so and not try to make it a "wealthy" course?

Will Kill The Trees.

A Red House farmer tells us that he has noticed since the election a number of instances in which the broken limbs have been chopped up and stacked around the base at the tree to dry. He says that as soon as the weather is hot, worms will attack the limbs and having buried them to their satisfaction will enter the tree and kill it. As there is an abundance of room elsewhere for the wood, it would be well not to take any chances, especially with shade and fruit trees.

The Britannica at Small Cost.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Brooks & Middleton offering the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica and a year's subscription to the Daily Courier. Price 8 dollars a year.

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